

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 101.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, FRIDAY, 16, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2651

KAUAI STRONG FOR KNUDSEN

Claim That He is Entitled to Speakership of House.

They are taking the fight for the speakership of the next House much more seriously on Kauai. It appears, than anywhere else in the Territory up to the present time. Mr. Knudsen of Kauai is the only candidate thus far who does seem to be taking the fight seriously. In its last number the Garden Island, which may be assumed to speak the personal wishes of Mr. Knudsen, prints this editorial:

"Honolulu papers and people suggest that Kauai is not entitled to the speakership of the House; that she has had too much heretofore and should take a back seat. Kauai cannot see it this way, try never so hard. Mr. Knudsen was made vice speaker last time because the position naturally fell to him, and he showed, the few times he presided over the deliberations of the House, that he was well fitted for the position; indeed, his management of proceedings expedited business and showed that he was thoroughly able to control and guide the work of the House. Mr. Knudsen is a good man and will make an able presiding officer, and the very fact that he was vice speaker of the last House by honorable politics entitles him to the party's support this time for the speakership.

"Kauai has never received her due share of public appropriation or public favor; she has upon nearly every occasion been shouldered to one side in the interest of other localities. The time for favoritism and all-hog-or-none business has passed and when Kauai can justly claim public favor, as in this instance, she should receive her due. Honorable politics within the Republican party require that Eric A. Knudsen be the party's choice for speaker of the next House of Representatives. It is up to the party to deal fairly and squarely and in accordance with the political practice and precedent."

The geographical consideration, nevertheless, will enter into the speakership contest, so say the wise guys, and the geographical politicians insist that they cannot figure Mr. Knudsen into the speakership, put it how they may. Kauai, say these, had the speakership at the first session of the Legislature. Kauai had the vice speakership at the last session. Now it is the turn of one of the other islands—Hawaii or Oahu for choice, neither one of which has had the presiding officer. The geographical ones, in fact, are rather inclined to unite upon Holstein of Hawaii if Smith of Hilo is for him.

Knudsen, nevertheless, is putting up strong fences everywhere and has even secured some following in Oahu in despite of the aspirations of Long and Harris.

SECOND OF FOURTH ENDORSES NEW RULES

A meeting of the Precinct Club in the Second of the Fourth was slimly attended on account of the rain. Col. J. H. Soper was chairman and Mr. Swayne was secretary pro tem. Mr. J. A. Hughes introduced his resolutions recommending certain changes in the organization of the Republican party. Among other things they provide that no government officer or employee shall be a member of the central, executive or any district committee. This is construed to mean persons who are paid by warrants and not laborers on the government pay roll.

The rules also provide that no delegate to any convention shall hold more than two proxies and give the method of conferring proxies. They require a two-thirds vote for the endorsement of any candidate and provide that candidates for membership in precinct clubs shall answer these two questions only in the affirmative: (1) Are you a Republican? (2) Will you support Republican principles?

The resolutions were adopted without debate and the secretary was instructed to prepare a copy and present it to the Central Committee.

Threats of Incendiarism.

Word was received at the Police station last night that five Koreans, discharged by the Concrete Construction Company, had approached the company's plant in the Pauon valley and threatened to burn the place down. Deputy Sheriff Rawlins at once sent out two mounted policemen with instructions to bring in the Koreans if they could be found and charge them with vagrancy. It seems that this is not the first time these Koreans have created the same kind of disturbance in the valley and the police authorities are after them.

NEW MAN FOR VOLCANO HOUSE



George Lycurgus, the well known proprietor of the Union Grill of this city, was yesterday elected manager of the Volcano House on Kilauea. Mr. Lycurgus has a controlling interest in the company, and at yesterday's meeting of the stockholders took a second mortgage for \$5,000 on the property, the proceeds of which are to be used in betterments.

It is the intention of the new manager to make the hotel a favorite resort for island people. Low rates will be offered and the service improved. New roads around the crater will be built, the hotel painted and new furniture and new water tanks installed.

After many weeks of rumors of deals and agreements regarding the future of the Volcano House, a stockholders meeting was held yesterday afternoon with the result that George Lycurgus is now manager of the hotel, having a controlling interest in the stock and bonds and also being the possessor of a second mortgage for \$5,000 placed on the property for the purpose of raising funds for important improvements. The action of the directors yesterday means much for this popular resort. Mr. Lycurgus will commence at once work for the improvement of the hostelry, extremely low rates will be offered both at the hotel and for the trip thither and over five thousand dollars will be spent at once for betterments on buildings, furniture and grounds. It is the idea of the new manager to make the Volcano House the resort par excellence for island people as well as for the tourist public.

The stockholders of the Kilauea Volcano House Company Limited, met in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Alexander Young Building at 3 p. m. yesterday. President L. A. Thurston was in the chair. Of 1955 outstanding shares of stock almost 1800 were represented at the meeting yesterday, the first full meeting in years. There have been few meetings of the stockholders in past years and the minutes "of the last meeting" read yesterday were those of 1902. A long wait between meetings is not likely to occur again for the first business yesterday was the adoption of a new by-law providing for meetings in February of each year. According to this the next meeting will be held in February, 1905.

The report of the treasurer was read. It showed a slight gain in profits over the last report. This, however, was due to the subsidy of the steamship companies, for the hotel itself showed a loss. The election of officers followed and the following were chosen: President, R. W. Shingle; vice president, C. L. Wight; secretary, Lorin A. Thurston; treasurer, Richard H. Trent; auditor, J. A. Kennedy.

It was announced that there were no funds in the treasury and that there were \$5000 outstanding bonds. A resolution was passed authorizing the directors to place a two-year, second mortgage on the property of the company to raise \$5000 for painting the hotel, purchasing new furniture, constructing new water tanks and making other needed improvements. This mortgage was taken by George Lycurgus who was elected manager of the hotel at the directors meeting immediately after.

Manager Lycurgus will leave on the Mauna Loa today for the Volcano House and will take immediate charge. St. Clair Biddgood, who has been man-

ager, will come up on the next Kilauea and proceed at once to Waialua where he will take charge of the Haleiwa Hotel.

Mr. Lycurgus made the following statement last night: "I am going tomorrow to the Volcano to take charge of the Volcano House. It is my aim to make the place the resort headquarters for local people. There are many who want to take short vacations and have not time or money to take a trip to the coast but would like to spend their time at some island resort. It is my desire to make at the Volcano House such a resort. Of course we want tourists too.

"There is great need for improvements at the house and we intend to spend over \$5000 at once. The hotel will be painted, new furniture will be put in and new water tanks built. Beside this we will do considerable work in improving the roads around the crater. One of the improvements will be a new furnace; the one that is in the hotel now has been there for fourteen years.

"Low rates will be a feature. Arrangements have been made with the steamship companies for round trips from Honolulu to the Volcano and return for \$45. These trips will take about two weeks and will include steamer, railroad and carriage fares and room, board and baths at the Volcano House during the stop there. The regular rate will be \$15 per week including room, board and bath. Liberal rates will be made for longer times. The table which has been on the American plan only will be run in the future on both American and European plans. We are going to do gardening also and hotel.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS GET MEXICAN CONTRACT

It is certainly something for the people of this Territory to be proud of when a local firm, in competition with the largest firms in the United States, secures a contract for building a big sugar mill in Mexico. That is what the Honolulu Iron Works has done. Mr. C. Hedemann, the manager of the company, will return from a three months' business trip on the mainland on the Siberia. During his stay in the States he succeeded in getting the contract for the sugar mill which is to be erected near Vera Cruz, Mexico, by the Tobacco Plantation Company, an American enterprise with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minn., and extensive cane fields in Mexico.

The contract secured by the local firm calls for the construction of the machinery, structural iron and in fact everything about the mill. Although the plant will be a large one at the start it is being built with the view of extension as conditions warrant. Mr. Hedemann visited Mexico during his present trip and inspected the site of the new mill.

One of the principal owners of the Tobacco Plantation Company visited the islands about six months ago and made an extensive inspection of the various sugar mills here. He was so pleased with the machinery built and installed by the local concern that he urged the company to enter a bid and the local firm was given the preference in making the award.



THE VOLCANO HOUSE AND THE NEW MANAGER, GEORGE LYCURGUS.

I hope to be able to supply vegetables for the Union Grill in this city."

Demosthenes Lycurgus will accompany his brother to the Volcano House and assist him in arranging things. Mr. Lycurgus will take one of his cooks with him tomorrow. For the present the Union Grill will be conducted by one of Mr. Lycurgus's assistants. Later George Andrews, who is now abroad, will take charge.

Mr. Lycurgus has not definitely formed his plans for the proposed Hilo hotel.

HAWAIIAN LOAN ACT TIES ATKINSON'S HANDS

Reduced Interest Will Not Justify a Private Sale of Bonds Unless a Higher Premium Than Last Time Be Offered.

NEW YORK, December 14, 4:20 p. m. To Campbell, Honolulu. Purchasers offer higher price for all or none in order to control market. Dillon & Hubbard, New York, will not approve any private sale unless at figures higher than last sale regardless of interest rate. Cannot secure higher figures than last sale if bonds draw lower rate than 4 1-4 per cent. Under present market conditions advise against public sale.

ATKINSON.

HONOLULU, December 14.—Atkinson, Hotel Astor, New York. Prefer sale at 4 per cent. by advertisement if necessary. Purchaser can control, as intend to sell only \$500,000 now.

CAMPBELL.

From the foregoing cablegrams exchanged yesterday between Secretary Atkinson and Treasurer Campbell, the status to date of the Secretary's public improvements loan mission may be ascertained. As reported by the Advertiser the other day, the Secretary had received a bid of \$1000 premium on a million dollars of Hawaiian bonds at 4 1-4 per cent. interest. This was better in both ways than the million dollar loan floated in New York last year, which obtained a premium of \$626 on bonds carrying 4 1-2 per cent. interest, although that was more favorable than had been expected.

Treasurer Campbell, on receiving the latest cablegram from Secretary Atkinson, consulted the Governor, whose view of the situation is reflected in the answer sent. The Governor strictly construes the provision of the Loan Act of 1903, as Dillon & Hubbard evidently do, which authorizes the Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor, to sell the bonds at private sale without public advertisement, "provided such bid shall be above the figure of the last sale." According to this construction the bonds cannot be legally sold without having been advertised, even if they bear only 2 per cent. interest, unless upon a bid higher than \$626 in the million, or "the figure of the last sale." If the proviso in question read, "unless upon more favorable terms," then the interest as well as the premium might, in a situation like that which Secretary Atkinson is up against, properly be considered.

Dillon & Hubbard, it will be remembered, is the firm of financial lawyers whom Secretary Carter, now the Governor, consulted when floating the first million.

With regard to the Governor's decision it may be remarked that, should public competition sell the 4 per cent. bonds even at 99, the advantage over 4 1-2 per cent. bonds at par would be considerable. Roughly estimating that the discount and the expenses of flotation would equal one year's additional interest, there would be a saving of \$5000 a year for the remaining fourteen years of the life of the bonds—or \$70,000 which, after deducting \$40,000 for the initial cost as shown above, would leave the Territory better off \$30,000 in the million. Four per cent. bonds at par value would be just \$10,000 better and, in any case, the cost of flotation has to be counted.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

JIBUTIL, Dec. 16.—The Russian Baltic squadron sailed from here yesterday.

THE SEVASTOPOL.

TOKIO, Dec. 15.—It is believed that the battleship Sevastopol at Port Arthur has been seriously damaged, sinking to the torpedo tubes astern.

TOKIO, Dec. 15.—The Russian battleship Sevastopol is reported to have been torpedoed after many attempts.

The bombardment from 203-meter hill has destroyed the storehouses on Tiger's Tail and three commercial ships.

Observations from the hill show that there is not a single ship afloat in the harbor. All that can be seen above water are turrets, masts and funnels.

The streets of Port Arthur are deserted, nobody is patrolling them and the houses are burned or shattered.

The present sea power of Russia in the Orient having been destroyed, with the exception of two or three cruisers in winter quarters at Vladivostok, the Japanese fleet, with the exception of a flotilla of destroyers on patrol duty, will go into dock.

The Japanese troops are now advancing from the shores of Pigeon bay against the western forts.

products for \$250 a ton, and
for cents 12 1/2. After some discussion
the matter was referred to the Committee
on Commerce, Manufacturing and
Agriculture.

The committee in regard to the harbor
improvements reported that they had
decided not to go ahead as the Gov-
ernor had made recommendations in
that regard and the President in his
message had recommended that the
harbor improvements be made.

Wm. Hayward acknowledged a letter
from the organization in regard to public
buildings and a revenue cutter for
the harbor.

JURY LIST FOR YEAR

Commissioners Hand In Their List to Judge Robinson.

(From Thursday's Advertiser)
The jury list for the First Judicial Circuit was filed with Judge Robinson yesterday afternoon. There are very few native Hawaiians on the list of two hundred and fifty names handed in by the Commissioners, J. M. Riggs and C. J. McCarthy, the commissioners in fact having only chosen the names of men whom they knew understood English.

About one hundred of the men drawn are to be summoned at once to serve as grand and trial jurors during the January term. The entire list, from which all the Territorial juries for the year will be drawn, is as follows:

First Precinct, Fourth District—J. S. Azwedo, C. G. Bartlett, W. E. Bellina, W. C. Bergin, H. F. Bertleman, James H. Boyd, Kenneth F. Brown, Joseph K. Clark, Albion F. Clark, Elmer M. Cneatham, E. T. Dreier, E. Ingham, S. K. Kamalopill, James F. Langston, Charles Lewis, Manuel Leal, F. W. Macfarlane Jr., George W. Macy, F. M. Pond, Milus Parkhurst, J. W. Podmore, F. A. Potter, R. K. Pahau, W. H. Smith, James Steiner, J. J. Sullivan, Stephen Umauma, A. L. Wyman.

Second Precinct, Fourth District—F. W. Beardslee, G. Fred Bush, James H. Cummings, J. M. Camara, Marston Campbell, J. G. Crawley, C. A. De Cew, F. S. Dodge, W. Duisenberg, Charles E. Frasher, John Guild, William Green, Hugo Herzer, J. P. Howatt, W. H. Hoogs, Pierre Jones, F. L. Johnson Jr., F. M. Kiley, Hiram Kolomoku, George T. Kluegel, L. Livingston, W. A. Love, T. R. Lucas, Zeno K. Myers, C. T. Murray, T. R. Mossman, A. Newhouse, W. T. Paty, I. Rubenstein, Joseph Richards, A. C. Silva, C. A. Simpson, J. A. Templeton, A. J. Tait, Bertram von Damm, G. P. Wilder, W. J. White.

Third Precinct, Fourth District—Hesekiah Aea, C. W. Booth, F. H. Foster, J. E. Goetas, H. H. Walker, Albert Waterhouse, Benjamin J. Wight.

Fourth Precinct, Fourth District—F. B. Angus, D. K. Bent, J. J. Carden, William J. Coon, J. M. Davis, Benito Guerrero, W. K. Hernden, L. R. A. Hart, C. F. Herrick, Arthur H. Jones, Louis R. Medeiros, Peter O. O'Sullivan, Samuel Parker, Roscoe W. Perkins, John W. Rankin, Harry Rivers, H. S. C. Denney, Charles S. Desky, A. V. Gear, E. E. Hartman, A. W. Howe, H. E. Hendrick, William P. Jarrett, Harry A. Juen, F. M. Lewis, Li Cheung, John McGuire, Edmund Norrie, William P. Halloran, Kirk B. Porter, N. S. Sachs, Charles Schoelkopf, Sydney Spitzer, J. A. Smithies, Stanley Stephenson, G. H. Traux, Frank J. Turk.

Seventh Precinct, Fourth District—George Chalmers.

Eighth Precinct, Fourth District—C. H. Atherton, R. L. Auerbach, William Blaisdell, Jacob S. Bailey, M. J. Blaisdell, Andrew Brown, C. H. Carter, R. F. Colburn, L. H. Dee, H. M. Dow, H. S. Francis, C. H. Gilman, Thomas Homan, W. L. Howard, R. Ivers, A. T. R. Jackson, George Johnson, W. J. Kar-ratti, F. H. Kilbey, T. E. King, Charles Lambert, Jules M. Levy, W. L. Lyle, Thomas F. McTigue, Patrick McGrath, W. W. North, Charles Phillips, Chas. Ramsay, E. A. Rowland, W. P. Roth, Henry B. Saylor, W. T. Schmidt, C. J. Schoening, C. L. Sprinks.

Ninth Precinct, Fourth District—William Lono Austin, Jacob Batchelor, Richard Ludloff, Thomas C. McGuire, T. P. O'Brien, S. R. Stone, Richard Weedon.

Tenth Precinct, Fourth District—S. J. Allencastre, C. M. Cooke Jr., Henry Davis, Isaac Dillingham, Farm Cornn, Charles Girdler, J. J. Greene, A. A. Montano, R. M. Mossman.

First Precinct, Fifth District—George J. Campbell, Ulysses H. Jones.

Second Precinct, Fifth District—J. B. Goldstone, W. C. Lane Jr., John Parker, Ernest Renkin.

Third Precinct, Fifth District—W. A. Bulck, James B. Carver, W. W. Goodale, Charles M. Keahinu, Leonard M. Kellogg, Ernest E. Lyman, Horace Mahaulu, Ben Naukana.

Fourth Precinct, Fifth District—George Poe, Alexander Sheppard.

Fifth Precinct, Fifth District—John P. Benito, D. Douglas, Thomas Jones, W. A. McGowan, H. C. Schmidt, William T. Weltnrich.

Sixth Precinct, Fifth District—Edward Baker, John H. De Fries, H. R. Bekart, E. F. McCord, Charles O'Sullivan, R. A. Woodward.

Seventh Precinct, Fifth District—J. M. Ali, Joseph A. Aheong, E. L. Doyle, Edward B. Friel, J. F. C. Hagens, John K. Inch, Lawrence K. Sheldon.

Eighth Precinct, Fifth District—J. L. Ahole, Antonio Fernandez, F. F. Fernandez, Axel L. Lungen, William L. Peterson, R. C. A. Peterson, John Frenckert, Chris J. Willis.

Ninth Precinct, Fifth District—C. Rolte, D. K. Dayton, H. W. Green, Edgar Henriques, Carl A. G. Maerens, William T. Rapose, P. E. R. Strauch.

Tenth Precinct, Fifth District—D. L. Akwal, William T. Kwai Fong, Chas. K. Nalley, Frank J. Robello.

Eleventh Precinct, Fifth District—W. J. England, Charles H. Everett, E. K. Fernandez, Fred Goudie, R. W. Holt, E. Imhoff, James P. Makinal, Albert McGurn, Isaac Taita, John H. Thompson, William E. Tittell, Henry Zerbe.

There is nothing more delightful than the country correspondence which appears in the county seat papers. Here is a bit from the Shaw correspondent of the Chanute Blade:

"Edna Cline likes pumpkin pie. Lou Eastburn has a new dress. Madge Littery likes to come to school at Shaw. Do you, Walter? Walter Fraser sat with Lulu Kimble to sing Jesus, Lover of My Soul."—Kansas City Journal.

WAR HELPS JAP WOMEN

Take Places of Teachers Who Go to the Front.

"The war in the Orient has done a wonderful thing for the women of Japan," said Immigration Inspector Richard L. Halsey. "You know, the war has drained the supply of men from the Mikado's empire, and among those who have gone have been the masters of the schools of Japan. These, before the war, were all men—and for the most part they were young men. It is the young men who are depended upon to guide the youth of Japan in the pathway of progress and civilization."

"It is estimated that the war has taken to the front 3500 of the school masters of Japan. Now, the schools could not be closed because the masters were taken away. That is not the manner of the government of Japan. And, as there were no more qualified young men to put in charge of the schools, the work of teaching has been taken upon themselves by the women."

"The effect has been remarkable, not least upon the women teachers themselves. It is said that they have improved by the discipline almost as much as their pupils, and that as a result the work of teaching the primary schools will be continued by the women, even after the war is over."

It has been a remarkable thing in connection with the development and modernization of Japan, that the women of Japan have not seemed to share the spirit, or at least the fruits of progress with the men. The Japanese man of today is a modern, up to date and in some respects a little ahead. The Japanese woman, so far as an outsider could judge her, has occupied a position no higher, or very little higher than that held by her sisters of the time before the Mikado drove out the Shogun.

Now, if the Russian war has taught the men of Japan that there is really room for their women on the more elevated plane held by her sisters of Europe and America, the war will not have been in vain even though Russia should not, in the eventuality, be driven out of Manchuria.

Ewart Is Satisfied.

The following cablegram has just been received and pertains to the Hidalgo Plantation and Commercial Company's properties in Mexico:

"From Tapachula, State of Chiapas, Mexico.

"To Brainard H. Smith, Honolulu, T. H."

"Found everything as represented in prospectus. Am satisfied."

"GEO. R. EWART."

Mr. Ewart's complete report will appear shortly.

Salvation Army Entertainment.

Don't forget the The good Samaritan with a good musical will be presented at the Salvation Army hall, Thursday night, December 15th, for the benefit of The Corps' little brass band who are greatly in need of a few new instruments. Admittance including refreshments, 25c. It is for a good cause. Tickets now on sale.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavor. One bottle convinces. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

CASSAVA AS A PAYING CROP FOR THESE ISLANDS

It Grows Well Here, Is a Fine Food for Stock and Makes Excellent Starch—Jared Smith's Advice.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

Jared Smith, at the meeting of the Farmers' Institute, presented the following excellent paper on Cassava:

Cassava, Manioc or Pia has long been cultivated in Hawaii. Its value as feed for cattle is well known and there are several ranches where it is cultivated on a large scale for this purpose. It is used by the native Hawaiians to some extent as an article of diet and also for the manufacture of a crude laundry starch.

Cassava cultivation is now attracting considerable attention in Florida and the West Indies for the manufacture of both starch and glucose on a commercial scale. One starch factory has been in operation in Florida for six or seven years and within the last two years other companies have been formed and the area devoted to the cultivation of this crop is being rapidly increased.

It is said that about 40 per cent of the American corn crop is used for the manufacture of starch and glucose. The demand for corn is on the increase whereas the area suited to its cultivation has either been taken up by other crops or is gradually being devoted to other crops. The average prices received for the American corn crop are higher today than ten years ago and are each year showing a tendency to go higher. This rise is due to increase of population and increased food-consuming capacity of the people of the United States and also to the multiplicity of uses to which this important cereal is now put. Twenty years ago a full crop in all the corn states caused the bottom to drop out of prices for corn. I have seen corn sell for ten cents a bushel and have known corn to fuel during winters following exceptional harvests due to favorable seasons. Ten cent corn has not been known for ten years and probably never will be known again in the United States. When any product falls in price the inventive genius of the modern manufacturer seizes the opportunity to convert it into new products. As long as corn was saleable only as meal for bread or as "shelled-corn" for fattening hogs and cattle the market for this grain was absolutely fixed according to the number of people who would eat bread made from the grain, and according to the visible supply of cattle and hogs to be fattened. The surplus was almost valueless except for fuel or when stored for speculative sales between seasons. The cheapness of this surplus and the enormous quantities often held as surplus caused manufacturers to seek new uses for the grain so that today corn is required for a score of purposes unknown back in the early days of the West.

A product which can only be used for one purpose fluctuates in value from year to year in direct ratio to supply and demand. Increase indefinitely the uses to which that product can be put without at the same time increasing the area planted to the crop and the value of the product is bound to rise. That is what has happened to the corn crop of the United States, and to rubber in Brazil, and to many other industries.

The question now arises what has the price of the American corn crop to do with the cultivation of Manioc in Hawaii.

The prediction has been made by those interested in the business that if corn continues to rise in price during the next ten years as it has in the past decade, the time is surely coming when starch and glucose can no longer be profitably manufactured from this cereal.

The chief commercial value of starch arises from its use in the textile industries. Every thread used in the manufacture of cotton cloth of whatever character must be sized before the cloth is woven. Many finished cloths are sized after weaving. The principal sizing material is starch although other "sizers" are used by the weaver, such as gum tragacanth. Starch is used by paper manufacturers, by painters, tanners and in many minor industries—for the manufacture of dextrine or "gum" used on envelopes and postage stamps. Immense quantities are used for glucose manufacture. The uses and consequent demand for starch for purposes other than human or animal nutrition are growing year by year. In Germany and France starch and sugar are largely used for the production of alcohol.

The three great starch-producing crops are wheat, potatoes and corn. While all starches have certain qualities in common, the starch produced by potatoes, corn, rice, the sago-palm and wheat, each show certain individual characteristics. While in a sense starch is starch, the textile manufacturers have found out that potato starch cannot be used in exactly the same way as corn or wheat starch, so that in case of crop shortages the different starches are not capable of substitution.

Fifty years ago the starch from wheat was the only one used by weavers. Potato starch crowded out part of the wheat starch and now corn starch has crowded out a good deal of both. If corn continues to rise in price, and the conviction is confident-

ly expressed that that is the present and future tendency, some other cheaper starch must be found to take the place of corn starch. Corn starch lends itself better to the purposes of the cotton cloth manufacturer than does any other starch. Cassava starch approaches most nearly to corn starch in all its characteristics.

There is on an average about 18 per cent of starch in a potato tuber, nearly all of it recoverable in manufacture. The average for corn runs from 45 to 65 per cent and about 53 per cent can be extracted. Cassava averages 26 per cent starch in the fresh root. The extraction under old methods of manufacture has ranged from 15 to 20 per cent. Improvements in method made during last year make it possible to save 25 pounds out of the 26 present in every 100 pounds of fresh root.

An acre of potatoes yielding 100 bushels will produce about 1100 pounds of starch. An acre of corn yielding 40 bushels will give about 1200 pounds, while an acre of cassava producing 5 tons of roots will yield from 2000 to 2500 pounds of starch. These figures of yields are in each case conservative.

Aside from the utilization of cassava roots for the manufacture of starch the importance of this crop as a source of glucose is worthy of attention. The fresh cassava roots contain in addition to 26 per cent starch an average of 4 per cent of cane sugar. Experiments conducted on a commercial scale have shown that it is possible to get glucose from the fresh roots to the amount of 30 per cent of their total weight.

Recent reports from the West Indies give the cost of production of cassava as from \$29.00 to \$25.00 per acre; yield 5 to 10 tons of roots; profits \$25 to \$50 per acre. In Jamaica the roots are ground and dried and the meal is shipped to England to be manufactured into glucose. The factories are said to pay \$8 to \$10 per ton for the fresh roots delivered at the mill. In Florida the starch factories pay \$6 to \$8 per ton for the fresh roots. There are no glucose factories in Florida. The starch mills recover only 26 pounds of starch out of the possible 26 in every hundred pounds of root, but they save and dry the waste. This starch waste has a market value of from \$10 to \$12 per ton and is said to be in growing demand for feeding purposes, not only in Florida but throughout the Southern States.

Planters in Jamaica are said to be well satisfied with the profits to be derived from this industry and are not only rapidly increasing their acreage but are investing much capital in starch factories. The Florida factories are making good profits in the manufacture of starch, but the farmers who have undertaken contracts to supply the roots have been more or less dissatisfied with the prices offered. Improvements in methods of manufacture, methods of cultivation, improved digging tools for harvesting the crop, and especially the finding of a good market for the factory wastes are all working to give the contract grower better prices for his crop.

Cassava is a crop that can be grown with little labor. Where grown on an extensive scale practically the only hand labor required is that of planting the canes and digging the roots, and already somewhat crude machinery has been devised for both of these operations. The land is plowed rather shallow (so as to keep the roots of the plant near the surface), furrowed and cross-furrowed with rows four feet apart. The canes or old stalks of the plant are cut into joints from 4 to 8 inches long and a man drops two joints at each check-row. The "seed" is covered with a hoe or is plowed under. A disc-harrow is run between the rows two or three times to loosen the soil, keep down weeds and give the plants a good start. When the plants are two feet high there is no further cultivation. December and January are the best months to plant cassava in Hawaii. The crop is ready to harvest from ten to twelve months. In Florida a "digger" of simple construction is in use. The cost of digging is there estimated at \$1.50 per ton. Digging the roots has always been considered the most expensive item of production in Hawaii. It is possible that we are behind the times in this regard. One man and team ought to care for 40 or 50 acres of cassava except at planting and harvesting time.

There are a good many points to be worked out if cassava is to be grown here. These cannot be touched on in a paper of this length.

Starch is like sugar in that it takes almost nothing from the soil. Hawaii disposes of some thirty million dollars worth of sunshine, air and water in the shape of sugar every year. While there may not be much water that is not required for the sugar crop it has always seemed to me that there is a good deal of air and sunshine going to waste for want of some one to employ and profit from them. Cassava does not require irrigation and makes good crops with a fair amount of rainfall. I have said nothing about its wonderful value as a forage plant. The forage value of cassava is well known and is said to be more widely cultivated by stockmen on that account alone.

There is it seems to me an opportunity here for the development of a profitable manufacturing industry. There is room for starch factories in Hawaii and there is a good supply of

PLANNING TO SAVE WATER

Holloway Hopes to Give Honolulu a Gravity System.

The new Kalia reservoir back of Kamehameha school will be completed. It is estimated by the Department of Public Works, by the middle of January. It will have a capacity of about three millions of gallons.

"This reservoir will provide a reserve supply of water for the Kalia and Palama districts," said Superintendent of Public Works Holloway. "It will be supplied by the King street pumping station and will be filled with water every night and thus will insure a supply to the people in that part of the city at all times. As matters stand now after we shut down the pumps the people can get no water until they start up again at 6 o'clock in the morning. We shut down the King street pump, as a rule, at 6 p. m. To be sure we try to keep up the supply from the Beretania street pump, but there has been some difficulty in doing this heretofore and hence the plan for building the new reservoir."

"What we really need is a gravity system. As we have planned for this there can be enough water stored in Nuuanu and Kalia valleys to supply Honolulu and carry the city through any ordinary season of drought. We have hope, moreover, that we will be permitted to go ahead with this gravity system after the Legislature meets. It is a most important matter, as you can see, for a good water supply means not only that the health of the citizens will be conserved but also that the city beautiful will be attained."

"The gravity system, as we have planned it, calls for the conservation of the Nuuanu and Kalia waters. We have prepared the plans for an immense storage reservoir in the Nuuanu valley to hold 100,000,000 gallons of water in the first place. You see that is a pretty good reserve supply. This reservoir will be at an altitude of 600 feet above sea level, giving plenty of fall to supply the city by gravity."

"Then we would have a smaller reservoir, although at a greater altitude, in the Kalia valley. And we figure that by a system of tunnels this source of supply could be made to yield a great deal more water than comes from the valley now. This reservoir would be at a considerably greater altitude than the one in Nuuanu."

As a matter of fact, what with the rainfall on the island and the underflow, there is really no reason why Honolulu should not have a gravity water system that would be a long way ahead of the present pumping system—and the Territory get the water cheaper at that. There is water in the Nuuanu stream, some water all the time, and generally the flow is abundant. Added to this the Kalia water could be developed, as suggested by Mr. Holloway, who has made a study of the matter, so that there is small doubt that these two sources alone would give all the water needed.

And if they did not there are abundant additional sources of supply. The city, from its situation, is one moreover that it should be wonderfully easy to supply with water on a gravity system.

CHARGING ALL THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR

A tale comes from Hilo of heavy freight rates which, if true, is discouraging to a development of local Hilo enterprises.

Hilo parties have engaged in the business of cutting koa logs from a forest back of the town and have sent a number of shipments to San Francisco, paying \$7.50 per thousand feet, board measure. A large shipment was ready for the last steamer Enterprise, but it is stated that the captain informed the shippers that he had received instructions that hereafter the freight rate would be \$21 a thousand. The shippers objected that the rate was prohibitive, but the captain persisting, they declined to ship, whereupon the Enterprise returned to San Francisco nearly empty and partially in ballast.

This statement is made by reputable persons and, if correct, shows an exceedingly short-sighted policy on the part of those controlling the steamer Enterprise. It is to be hoped that there is an explanation other than that the steamship company is trying to tax a small and struggling industry all that the traffic will bear.

YOU TAKE DESPERATE CHANCES WHEN YOU NEGLECT A COLD.

It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and makes the system less able to withstand each succeeding cold, thereby paving the way for more serious diseases. Can you afford to take such desperate chances when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds, can be had for a trifle? Sold by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

.....
water for the mill. On a glucose factory could be erected in Honolulu where there is already an acid manufacturing plant with a capacity much greater than its present output to work up cassava meal which latter could be manufactured at comparatively slight cost on the plantations where the crop is grown. This is a matter which ought to prove of interest to those who are in control of large bodies of land from which they at present receive but very small returns.

JARED G. SMITH.

ASSESSORS IN SESSION

Conclude That They Can Do Nothing At This Time.

The tax assessors from the several districts in the Territory met in the office of Assessor J. L. Holt as a Board of Equalization yesterday, but because there was nothing before them to equalize, the meeting was not productive of results.

"We met," said Mr. Holt, "because the law makes it mandatory upon us to meet for this purpose in December. But there were no data before us, and none available, and so we could do nothing. The purpose was to have a discussion of the law for the coming year, and to get the ideas of the various assessors upon what changes, if any, it is desirable to have made in the tax laws at the coming session of the legislature."

"But, as I said before, there were no data to go upon, and so the meeting adjourned at noon today without taking any action whatever. The adjournment was taken until March 6, 1905. By that time we will have figures, and there will be something for us to go upon. You see, we will begin to get returns from taxes next month, and the Planters' Association meets in February, and we will have all their reports to go upon. We expect to be able to act much more intelligently at that time. Oh, yes; there was a full meeting of the Board. Territorial Treasurer Campbell presided at the meeting, and all the assessors from the outside districts were present."

The assessors from the various districts are: First district, Oahu, J. L. Holt; second district, Maui and Molokai, W. T. Robinson; third district, Hawaii, N. C. Willifong; fourth district, Kauai, J. K. Farley.

SENATOR LANE WILL KEEP ALL PROMISES

Senator John Lane has not entirely mapped out his line of campaign during the next session of the Legislature, but it is his purpose to keep faith with the electorate by supporting the introduction and passage of every measure proposed in the Republican platform.

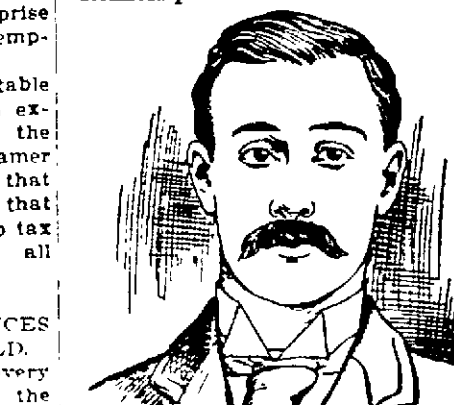
"I intend to carry out the promises I made during the campaign," said the senator yesterday. "I supported the Republican platform from first to last, and the promises I made to the voters I intend to keep. If I did not, my election would have been effected under false pretences. I have no ambition, as a legislator, to play fast and loose with my constituents."

KEOHOKALOLE MET THE PRINCE

Morris Keohokaloie, who returned last week from Washington, says that he met Prince Cupid in San Francisco, but there was no friendliness in the meeting. Morris has nothing to say of his experiences in the east, except that he thinks the national capital and other Eastern cities he visited are well worth living in.

Impure Blood

When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two grand medicines in the house; and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.



Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, S. Australia, sends this letter with his photograph:
"For some years I have been a boundary rider on some of the far northern sheep and cattle stations. I had severe attacks of indigestion, and my blood would often get very impure. My skin would be covered with blotches, and my general health greatly affected. Whenever these attacks would come I would procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I have found that the Sarsaparilla would quickly purify my blood and strengthen my digestion, while the pills would correct my constipation and biliousness."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get Ayer's.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Agents.

PAYS LAW'S LAST DEBT WIN A HOME FOR SENATE

Murderer of Albion J. Glennan Must Move Out of His Office.

In Oahu prison at a little after 11 o'clock yesterday morning Matsumoto Moritaro paid with his life for the murder of Albion J. Glennan.

The man died game—or stolid. Perhaps with a Japanese of the lower class it is much the same thing. The rain beat down dully upon the prison at all events, and upon the few whom the law had allowed to gather under the big tree in the jail yard to witness the execution, although the man who was hanged was under an improvised shelter on the gallows. The gallows had been erected in the jail yard, just where the door of the main corridor opens out into it, and the murderer and his guards and the clergyman who accompanied the party of the condemned stepped directly out upon an inclined plane that led up to the platform where the drop was. The arrangements for the execution, which had been supervised by High Sheriff Henry, were most complete. The execution itself passed off without a single hitch and there was as little that was unpleasant about it as could possibly be upon an occasion of this kind. The infliction of the last penalty of the law is not, at any time, a pleasant thing to see, nor to manage. The execution of Moritaro was as little unpleasant as it is possible for an execution to be.

The condemned man, while those who had been invited to witness the execution gathered, waited in his cell in that corridor of the jail where are confined seven other men accused of murder. The witnesses, only officers of the law, physicians and representatives of the local press, had been told to be at the prison at 10:30 a. m. It was just a little before eleven when High Sheriff Henry, taking the death warrant in his hand, led the way to the cell of Moritaro. The man, pallid with that peculiar pallor that shows strangely in men of the yellow races, stood at the door of his cell, his hands clasped together, while the High Sheriff read the warrant to him through the bars. It was rather a long ordeal, but aside from that clasping together of his hands the Japanese showed no sign of agitation.

When the Sheriff had concluded the reading the warrant was handed to Chester Doyle, who translated it into Japanese as rapidly as he could. Moritaro, while this was going on, seemed for the first time to understand that his last hour had come—but he was still not agitated. He listened to the reading, grunting occasionally after the manner of Asiatics who thus show that they understood an interpretation.

When the reading had been finished a jail officer came forward with the straps and the cell door was thrown open. At once Moritaro stepped out into the corridor, laughed a contented kind of laugh and shook hands with the High Sheriff.

"He is happy now," said Rev. Motokawa, who has been the spiritual adviser of the murderer.

The straps were adjusted quickly. Then Moritaro, a guard supporting him on either side, stepped cheerfully and as briskly as he could with the straps upon him, up the short flight of stairs and along the corridor that led to the gallows. He called out as he went "Good bye!" to the men whom he had left in the cells in his corridor. It was significant that there was no response to this. Perhaps those he was leaving, over whom a like fate may be impending in the future, realized his plight more keenly than he did.

The rain was falling dully, monotonously. Moritaro stood upon the gallows facing toward the jail with a guard at either hand, as calmly as he had stood in his cell while the death warrant was being read. The crowd under the big tree in the jailyard, the very guards who stood with their guns at present in a line facing the gallows seemed to have a keener interest in what was coming than the man most concerned.

Moritaro, the Japanese clergyman beside him, began talking almost at once, speaking in Japanese. He said:

"I do not believe that Mr. Glennan was a wise man in his treatment of Japanese workmen, but that does not excuse me for my great sin, and in God's providence I must now die for my crime.

"I am very sorry that my bad deed leaves Mr. Glennan's family in such a sorrowful condition. May God bless them.

"I wish to thank all officers in jail and all my Japanese friends for their great kindness which now helps me to die. Since I have been in prison I have studied the Japanese alphabet and can read my Bible. Before the true loving God I have earnestly repented of all my sin and through Christ I believe God has pardoned me and I can die in peace with the hope of Heaven."

The clergyman translated this for him and while he was rendering the words into the English the murderer looked around upon the crowd and shouted good bye to some Japanese newspaper men in the crowd, bobbing his head as he gave the salutation after the Japanese manner and smiling in an engaging way.

Then, when the interpretation had been finished Warden Kamana drew the black cap quickly over Moritaro's head, and the noose was adjusted about his neck. The Rev. Mr. Motokawa knelt in prayer, sinking down upon his hands and knees. It had been arranged that when the clergyman pronounced

It has been practically decided at last that the Senate will not meet in the upper hall of the Capitol building, but that Secretary Atkinson shall be routed out of his room, removing his office into the apartment now occupied by Mr. Buckland and the Governor's staff of clerks, and that the clerks shall be moved into rooms to be improvised for them in the upper corridor.

This was the determination arrived at yesterday after a consultation between the Governor, Commissioner of Public Works Holloway and Senators Dowsett, McCandless, Isenberg, Lane and Achi. This gives the Senate the same quarters that it had at the last session, and is the best that can be done in the present cramped quarters at the disposition of the government. Nevertheless, it is not altogether satisfactory to the parties at interest.

For instance, nobody knows how Secretary Atkinson will like being moved around like a pawn in a chess game. Then, the Governor's staff of clerks have a lot of bulky archives that it will doubtless be found cumbersome to move about from place to place. Indeed, it has been suggested that it might be better to build a couple of rooms for the use of the Secretary on the western verandah of the Capitol building opening out into the room of the clerks on the one hand, and into the office of the Governor on the other. This would put the Secretary conveniently close to his chief, and at the same time have him where he could more effectively oversee the work of the clerks.

On the whole, however, the matter will not reach a satisfactory permanent solution until the territorial government has more house room. A new building for the several departments, all of them would be the proper thing. This would leave the capitol free for the Governor and his immediate staff and the Attorney General and his staff on the upper floor, while the lower floor could be used altogether for the meeting of the two houses of the legislature. Take the throne room, as at present, for the House, with a room of similar dimensions across the hall for the use of the Senate when it is in session, and no better arrangement could be devised.

S. Kanewanui, defeated Democratic candidate for the House from Kauai, has begun suit for \$1000 damages against J. K. Lota and H. J. Willis, whom he charges with having ejected him from the Court House at Hanalei, where the election was held, while the votes were being counted.

Lyles—"Did you ever come across a more conceited fellow than Bulger? They say he is an atheist; and I believe he is." Bonter—"I wouldn't like to go so far as that; but I do know that he doesn't recognize the existence of a superior being."—Town and Country.

ed the word "Amen," the trap would be sprung. The prayer, not a long one, was finished.

And the murderer of Albion J. Glennan was hurried into eternity. His neck was broken by the drop, so nicely had the weights been balanced, and the man died instantly, although the medical jury, Drs. Moore, Sinclair and Oyama, did not pronounce him dead until fifteen minutes had elapsed. There was a slight convulsive movement after the drop was sprung, but that was all. The body, after it was cut down, was handed to the Japanese friends of the dead man.

The arrangements for the execution were, as said before, supervised by High Sheriff Henry, although the actual details were looked after by Warden Kamana and Deputy Burke. The electrical arrangement of the drop was the design of W. L. Frazee.

The murder for which Moritaro was hanged was one of the most atrocious in the criminal history in the islands. It was committed on January 18 last. The man killed was Albion J. Glennan, engineer in charge of the Makawala ditch. Half a dozen sticks of dynamite were placed under Glennan's bed in his tent and exploded while he was asleep. He was instantly killed. Moritaro disappeared after the crime and there was no trace of him for some time. He was run down by Chester Doyle, who went from Honolulu to work on the case and got his first clew from overhearing conversations in the Japanese language. The murder came from Kauai to Oahu after three weeks hiding on Kauai and was finally arrested in Alea. He made a complete confession to Sheriff Conroy, who arrested him, and Chester Doyle, in the presence of several witnesses and the confession made a very strong part of the case against him. He claimed to have been beaten by Glennan and admitted that he had exploited the dynamite with intent to get even.

The case was fought through all the courts, and the end was reached on the gallows yesterday.

EVERYBODY USES CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

"Mothers buy it for croupy children. Millwrights buy it for severe coughs and elderly people buy it for a gripe." says Moore Bros., Eldon, Iowa, U. S. A. "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than any other kind. It seems to have taken the lead over several other good brands." For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

INSANE ASYLUM MUDDLE UP TO THE GOVERNOR

It is Probable That Some Kind of Settlement of the Matter Will Be Reached on Saturday Next.

The final decision of what shall be done by the government in the matter of the contract for the main building of the new insane asylum has gone over until Saturday next. Governor Carter himself has taken the responsibility for this additional delay of forty-eight hours.

This matter has been pending before the Governor for several days. It will be remembered that after this particular contract was let to the American-Hawaiian Construction Company, there was a hitch between the contractors and the Commissioner of Public Works relative to the kind of concrete block called for in the specifications, and relative also to the manner in which the blocks should be made. The contractors claimed that the specifications called for a block that should be tamped and pressed at the same time, and said that there was no machine made that would do the work—that, in fact, a block could not be tamped and pressed at the same time.

Mr. Holloway, on his part, urged that the specifications were perfectly clear, and wrote the contractors a letter urging that work on the asylum building should be proceeded with. At the same time, the Superintendent took the advice of the Attorney-General in the matter, and was told that he had the right to proceed to force the commencement of work—with the alternative of a forfeiture of the contract. Mr. Holloway, however, agreed to wait until Mr. Amweg, of the contracting company, who has gone to the Coast, could be heard from on the point of getting a machine to do the work specified.

At this point the contractors laid their case before Governor Carter, claiming that the specifications were not clear, and Mr. Holloway was asked to give his side of the case. The Commissioner of Public Works laid a long letter before the Governor on Tuesday, reciting what he had done, and advancing this proposition:

"I am perfectly willing to submit them (the specifications, to wit) to any engineer or architect of recognized standing as to whether there is any doubt as to what it is that the contractor is expected to furnish."

Upon this Mr. Gilman, of the contracting company, with his attorney, D. L. Withington, went before the Governor yesterday, and there was a session lasting during the better part of the afternoon. The case was threshed out in all its bearings, but it finally settled down to the one point that the contractors claimed that the specifications were not clear. But the parties at interest would not determine upon the choice of a man or men who would be satisfactory to arbitrate the disputed point.

As there seemed no other way to reach a determination the Governor, who had had notes of the entire hearing taken, finally consented to let the matter go over until Saturday to give the contractors time to communicate by cable with Mr. Amweg as to whether the question should be submitted to arbitration.

At that the matter rests until Saturday. On that day there will be another hearing, and a final determination, it is hoped, of the points at issue.

ONE REPORT IS MADE, AND ONE IS COMING

The Minority of the Federal Grand Jury Will Have Something to Submit to the Court Today.

The majority of the Federal Grand Jury has presented its report, finding nothing upon which to base Colonel Curtis Iaukea's political charges. There will be a minority report presented today—and then there may be something doing.

It is true, perhaps, that the minority report will give Colonel Iaukea as little to go to Congress upon with a contest of the seat of the Delegate as the majority report has, because a minority of a grand jury cannot find indictments—but it is expected that the minority report will stir things up a bit, for all that.

In the first place it is current report that only the testimony of Democrats was heard before the jury, and the minority report says that United States District Attorney Breckons did not volunteer any of the witnesses.

The minority report, it is said, will contain some criticism of Mr. Breckons a good deal more unkind than that. The minority report, it is further rumored, will contain some criticism, also not kind, of Secretary "Jack" Atkinson, and it may be of some other Territorial officials, based upon the partisan testimony heard without giving the other side any hearing. Of course there is no means of knowing the truth of these rumors until the minority report is filed today, but the air was thick with them yesterday.

Also, there was some question among lawyers as to whether a grand jury could file a minority report—and, if it could, whether such a report was a privileged communication, leaving whoever might be roasted in it no recourse at law. But, after all, all that is matter for the lawyers. The minority report, it is announced officially, will be filed at nine o'clock this morning. The majority report follows:

Honolulu, December 15th, 1904.

To the Honorable Sanford B. Dole, Judge of the United States District Court, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: The special grand jury, empanelled, sworn and charged by you on the twelfth day of December, 1904, having concluded its duties, beg to submit herewith the following report:

The United States Attorney produced no witnesses to testify

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE GOES NOW TO THE JURY

An important Meeting Of the Farm Experts.

Setting apart a Maui forest reserve, appointing a representative of the Territorial Board of Agriculture to attend the National Forestry Association convention in Washington in January, discussing the commercial possibilities of koa lumber exports and rubber trees propagation, and listening to reports of the fight being waged against destructive fruit and agricultural insects, formed the essential features of the meeting of the Board of Agriculture yesterday afternoon.

MAUI FOREST RESERVE.

The following resolution presented by the special committee on forestry was passed whereby the report of Prof. Hosmer on the Maui forest reserve was adopted:

"Resolved, that the Board of Agriculture hereby recommend the setting apart of the Government Forest land of Makawao, island of Maui, being a portion of said land of Makawao, containing 2081 acres, more or less, being indicated as a forest reservation, and also that those portions of the ahupuaa of Kailalini, containing 5,718 acres is an important and valuable part of the Koolau forest which is a natural boundary of the forest aforesaid." The resolution called for notifying the Governor of the Board's action.

THE VOLCANO KOA.

Superintendent of Forestry Hosmer also presented the following report of his visit to the Koa forest back of the Volcano House, Hawaii, near the crater of Kilauea:

I beg to submit herewith a report upon my recent trip of inspection to the land of Keauhou, Kau, Hawaii, made in company with Mr. F. S. Dodge at the request of the Bishop estate.

The tract visited was the lower half of that part of Keauhou lying on the southeastern slope of Mauna Loa, makua of the Government road and between the lands of Olaa and Kapapala. A strip of about a mile in width on the Olaa side of this tract has been set apart by the Bishop estate as a private forest reserve. This area, 4500 acres, is fenced in and cattle are excluded from it. The remainder of the tract is leased to Mr. O. T. Shipman as a cattle ranch.

The portion of the tract containing the Koa forest about which the Bishop estate desires advice is a strip just west of the above described reserve. It extends from the Government road near Mr. Shipman's house to a paddock fence across the tract at an elevation of about 5000 feet, some five miles in length by a mile or more in breadth; an area of between 4000 and 5000 acres.

On this section, particularly on its upper half, is a fairly heavy stand of large Koa (acacia koa) trees. The forest is practically pure Koa, there being few other trees in mixtures. Beneath the Koa is a dense jungle of tree ferns (clibotum menziesii).

The Koa trees are of good size and quality, many of the larger ones being from 80 to 100 feet in height and from two to six feet in diameter, breast high. These trees are mature and in my judgment ought soon to be cut and utilized.

The local conditions are such that with proper facilities for handling the logs the large trees could be felled and got out of the forest at reasonable cost. The demand for Koa is believed to be great enough to insure a market for the product, and a fair profit, if the work is handled in a business like way by the right people. The proposition therefore may be regarded as a feasible one from a business standpoint.

Considered from the point of view of the forester the removal of valuable trees, when mature, is distinctly good policy, provided always that the work is done in such a way that another crop is insured. This, indeed, is the key note of forestry.

On the land in question I believe that the value of the Koa forests is greater because of its commercial importance than for any other reason, that, provided the work were done in accordance with forestry methods, the mature trees could be lumbered without detriment to the permanent productive value of the forest; and, provided an assured market can be secured, that the logging of the tract at this time is good business policy for the Bishop estate.

In my report to the Bishop estate I shall, therefore, recommend that the tract be logged, provided suitable arrangements can be made as to stumpage prices, and provided also that certain regulations, to be contained in my report, be made a part of the contract. Very respectfully,

RALPH S. HOSMER, Superintendent of Forestry.

Mr. Thurston spoke of a sandalwood grove which he accidentally stumbled on recently in the vicinity of this Koa forest. The trees were vigorous, the largest eighteen inches in diameter, and were scattered over an area of ten acres. The trees were full of seeds and flowers. He considered it a valuable asset to the ground on which it was growing and hoped it would be saved.

PULLMANS AFTER KOA.

Mr. Carter stated that he had heard that the Pullman Car Co. was inquiring after Koa. He did not know whether they would make an effort to obtain the wood from Hawaii or not. The Pullman people have always used expensive and rare woods in furnishing the interiors of their cars. Koa would show in advantage in any car and alongside of any other wood.

DELEGATES FROM HAWAII.

A letter to Governor Carter from Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department was read, in which Ha-

(Continued on Page 8.)

Closing addresses of counsel to the jury in the trial of Emmett May for embezzlement will begin at 10 a. m. before Judge Robinson. Shortly after 3 p. m. yesterday the defendant's case was closed and the prosecution put on no rebuttal.

When it came to discussing instructions of the court by counsel, the jury were excused and, the argument developing into a protracted wrangle, they were called in again after 4 o'clock and excused over night.

A. S. Humphreys, W. G. Cooper, W. R. Farrington, Edgar L. Lewis and C. M. Cooke in the morning testified to the good character of the defendant. Mrs. Silva and Louis R. Medeiros gave evidence of conversations in which Mrs. Bettincourt spoke well of May's treatment of her.

The defendant took the stand in his own behalf. His direct examination was still in progress when recess was taken from 12 to 2 o'clock. He went over the already familiar story of obtaining proofs of Bettincourt's death, his going on the widow's administration bond, his investment of the \$1000 insurance money in his own planing mill stock and his offer of the certificate of stock to Mrs. Bettincourt after the mill enterprise had turned out unsatisfactory. Previously he had kept the stock as security for his signature on the bond.

May told about the consultation Mrs. Bettincourt had with him, Dutra being present, when he proposed to invest her money. According to him the woman and her friend were very well pleased at the offer. Later Mrs. Bettincourt interviewed him by herself, asking him not to let Dutra know where her money was invested because she owed Dutra money. This he promised.

Defendant proceeded with his story in the afternoon. When he found that Mr. Bittling had written to the home office of the Germania Life Insurance Co. about the Bettincourt policy, he went to that attorney's office and called him a "contemptible blackmailing scoundrel." He went to Bittling's office when he heard the lawyer was bringing the matter before the grand jury, and told Bittling that he knew he (Bittling) was not acting honestly. Bittling told him he was only acting on the civil side and had gone before the grand jury merely to give his evidence.

Cross-examined by Attorney General Andrews, the defendant said he was president of the Pacific Mill Co., answering too quickly for Mr. Dunne's objection, which was sustained and the answer struck out. He did not tell Mrs. Bettincourt the Pacific Mill Co. was a good thing, but spoke of "a mill proposition," telling her he was going to form a mill company. This was before the insurance draft came. The Pacific Mill Co. was formed.

Objection was sustained to question of who the officers of the Pacific Mill Co. were, also to the question if it ever paid any dividends.

Mr. Andrews showed the certificate of stock in the company to Mrs. Bettincourt, and defendant said it was in his possession until the time of this trial. Objection was sustained to question if all of the company's stock was in defendant's possession. Also, to the question of who kept the books.

Defendant said "the officers" issued that certificate. All of the handwriting in it excepting the signature of W. P. Barry, secretary, was his own. He denied he testified that Dutra and Mrs. Bettincourt went to his office and asked him to keep the money. When the draft came from New York he deposited it in his own name. Mrs. Bettincourt told him so. He knew that the money belonged to the estate and that the estate was not settled.

"You knew that it was trust money?" Objection to the question was sustained.

Defendant knew that the money was payable to the estate of Joe A. Bettincourt. On objection to next question being overruled, he said he supposed that the draft and the money that was to come therefrom belonged to Mrs. Bettincourt.

"And to the creditors?"

"I suppose so."

Objection was sustained to questions about the Kaimuki lots, which the Attorney General claimed were proper because Mrs. Bettincourt testified she did not accept the offer of the lots as she found that they did not belong to May. Objection was sustained to the question if there was any legal connection between the Honolulu Investment Co. and the Pacific Mill Co. This was asked with reference to May's offer to Mrs. B. of a house belonging to the H. I. Co. rent free until he could redeem her Pacific Mill Co. stock. Objection was also sustained to the question of how long defendant was acquainted with Dutra before the incidents of this case.

"Call Dutra," Mr. Dunne exclaimed over and over again.

PLEADINGS.

Kahilihan yesterday pleaded not guilty to his indictment for murder in the first degree. Judge Robinson ordered the trial set in its order.

At Kona, through his attorney, W. A. Whitling, had his plea to indictment for assault and battery reserved till Monday.

In the case of Ng Gang and Wai Sing Yick against Y. Van Hing and Lau Chong Tai a general denial and a motion for a bill of particulars have been filed by A. S. Humphreys, attorney for Y. Van Hing.

HABEAS CORPUS.

High Sheriff Henry made return to the writ of habeas corpus for which

(Continued on Page 1.)

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Dec. 12, 1904.
D K Auwekoolani et al by Cmr to
Jerry Burns
Derry Burns and wf to R A Wade
worth
D Makakehu (w) to Jerry Burns
D Chas B Deaky and wf to John E
Rocha
D J E Rocha and wf to Joaquin Car-
valho
D Elena Kupahu and hsb to G J Bec-
ker et al
D Ana K A Aloha and hsb to Harriet
F Conn
D Annie H Kealeha and hsb to W T
Robinson
D Kaapuni (w) to Thomas Pahu et al
D T Bannister and wf to Akeo
D William B Rice and wf to Hawn
D Leahy & Mat Co Ltd
D Polani Estate Ltd to D Dayton E L

Kopaea et al by amt of mtgee to
Est of S C Allen
D Kapoluhi (w) to James Paikali
D Hawn Fruit & Plant Co Ltd et al
to Waiwala Water Co Ltd
D Hawn Fruit & Plant Co Ltd et al
to Waiwala Water Co Ltd
D Ah Kai Kam to Lin Hon Wai Co.
D A Z Hadley by atty to C Ah Nee
R Entered for Record Dec. 13, 1904.
D John Kahuli et al to L L McCan-
dless
D Est of Robert W Holt by tr to Geo
Lucas tr
D John Paaluli to Akana
D R A Lyman to Hawn Agricultural
Co.
D Kahanuu Meek to Dowsett Co Ltd
D Makakehu et al by mtgees and attys
to George R Carter
D Emma V Harrison and hsb to Edith
M Davies
D Rose K Kapu and hsb to C W
Spitz
D Robert P Walpa and wf to Henry
H Renton
D S Nishiguchi to A S Cantin

Recorded Dec. 6, 1904.

Iokewe Kuapuu and wf to Waiwala
Company, M; 1-2 Int in R P 2151, kul
884, Kuaiwa, Waiwala, Oahu. \$200. B
267, p 48. Dated Dec 5, 1904.

Port Mutual Ben Socy of Hawaii to
Manuel Fernandez, Rel; rear por of
lots 2 and 3, blk C, Asylum road, Ho-
nolulu, Oahu. \$300. B 259, p 88. Dated
Dec 3, 1904.

Manuel Fernandez to Manuel C
Baptista, D; por kul 4034, Asylum road,
Honolulu, Oahu. \$800. B 261, p 499.
Dated Dec 5, 1904.

Anthony N Gilman and wf to Pioneer
Bldg & Loan Assn of Haw. M, gr 3322,
Kalaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu. \$400. B
267, p 51. Dated Dec 5, 1904.

Keawe (w) to Lupo (w) et al, D;
aps 1 and 2, R P 1141, kul 3089, Haki-
pupu, Koolau-poko, Oahu. \$1. B 264, p
238. Dated Sept 15, 1904.

H M Dow by Judge, bankruptcy judg-
ment; H M Dow adjudged a bankrupt.
B 265, p 314. Dated Nov 7, 1904.

H M Dow by referee to C R Hemen-
way tr, appt Tr & Apprvl Bond; trust-
ee in bankruptcy of H M Dow. B 265,
p 314. Dated Nov 30, 1904.

David K Naone and wf to J J Dunne,
M; por R P 1762, kul 195 and bldgs cor
South and Kawaiahao streets, Hono-
lulu, Oahu. \$1350. B 267, p 53. Dated
Dec 1, 1904.

Albert N Campbell tr to Elizabeth
Wright, Rel; int in est of Jose Espinda
dec, Lahaina, etc, Maui. \$200. B 244,
p 404. Dated Dec 5, 1904.

Sun Kwong Sing Wai Co, Co P D;
rice planting, etc, Hanamaulu, etc, Ka-
lai. Cap stock \$4200. B 265, p 315.
Dated Nov 30, 1904.

Bank of Hawaii Ltd to H M Dow,
Rel; por gr 1423 bldgs etc, Merchant St,
Honolulu, Oahu; lot 9 blk 1 and lots 5
and 7 blk 3, Pearl City, Ewa, Honolulu,
Oahu; lots 1 to 8 (incl) blk E, Kapolu-
lani Park Add, Honolulu, Oahu. \$6000.
B 187, p 360. Dated Dec 2, 1904.

S C Allen Est of by trs to Henry
Smith, Rel; 1-4 Int in shp, Kaholalele,
Hanalei, Hawaii. \$3600. B 256, p 498.
Dated Sept 12, 1904.

Entered for Record Dec 14, 1904.
Rachel K Hayselden to William G
Irwin

Lydia B Coan to Mrs Sarah C
Waters

Henry Vieira Jr and wf to Henry
Vieira Sr

Henry Vieira Sr to E H F Wolter
Tr

Manulua Walpa and hsb to Paa-
hana Kamaile

Paa-hana Kamaile to F Walpa Aka-
na

Young Hun by atty to Mutual Bldg
& Loan Soc of Haw.

Antone M Caldeira and wf to J W
Fleming

Lucy Lani et al to Walluku Sugar
Co Ltd

Walter A Ahi to Chang Yun Chap
et al

Recorded Dec 7, 1904.

Tom Ping Yee to Tom Qual, B S; int
in 1-10 share in Hop Wo Co, Manoa
valley, Honolulu Oahu. \$10. B 265, p
319. Dated Aug 2, 1904.

Maria Ramo and hsb (A. R) to
Francisco Marques, M, lot 4, blk F,
Kailani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. \$100.
B 260, p 323. Dated Nov 25, 1904.

James Paikal and wf to M W Tschu-
di Tr, D. R P 2890, kul 2281B Paalaa,
Waiwala, Oahu \$100 B 264, p 236.
Dated Dec 5 1904.

Hawn Fruit & Plant Co, Ltd, et al
to Waiwala Water Co, Ltd, Assmt, of
land license dated Apr 6, 1901. \$1. B
265, p 320. Dated Apr 18, 1903

A W Eames to Waiwala Water Co.
Ltd, D, int in pors of Kaukonahua
Guich streams of water; R W for
flumes ditches, etc, Waiwala and Wai-
wala, Oahu \$1 B 264, p 238. Dated
Oct 5, 1904.

Bishop & Co to Lai Tim et al, Rel;
4 pes land, Dowsett Lane, Honolulu,
Oahu \$4000. B 196, p 51. Dated Jan
21, 1902

**EVERYTHING READY
FOR CHINESE FAIR**

There was a large and enthusiastic
meeting of the committee and ladies
interested in the success of St. Peter's
fair held at the residence of Mrs W.
M Graham yesterday afternoon, at
which the costumes to be worn by the
ladies were distributed.

The buildings of this miniature Chi-
nese city are well under way of con-
struction. The jolly work works com-
mittee promise an entertainment that
will be a stunner while numerous an-
gels will grace the butterfly party.
As for the chop suey booth, from the
numerous private parties already formed
and the rapid sale of these special
chop suey tickets, it is requested that
those desiring to partake of this noted
Chinese dish will purchase their tick-
ets as soon as possible so that the
committee may be fully and amply
prepared to supply the required de-
mand.

The other committees report that all
will be in readiness to supply the
wants of the most fastidious from a
baby doll to a house and lot at very
reasonable rates. Change will be re-
turned in all cases.

**SIX YEARS OF HAWAII AS
REVIEWED BY A MUGWUMP**

The Springfield Republican, which prints the following, needs
some enlightenment by P. C. Jones:

Senator's Lodge's reference to Hawaii in his speech at Point
Shirley might fairly be made an occasion for controversy concern-
ing the wisdom of republican statesmanship in annexing those is-
lands and making them a territory of the United States. "By their
fruits ye shall know them," and the fruits of Hawaiian annexation
are bitter indeed to the residents of the archipelago who brought
about its change of political and international status.

The primary object of the annexationists in Hawaii was com-
mercial. Other material benefits also were sought. It was to be
a glad time for everybody after the American flag was raised per-
manently over the islands. Please do not contradict us on this
point, for the debate over Hawaiian annexation is still in the mem-
ory of living men. As to the outcome, after six years of experience
with territorial absorption, let us now quote two unimpeachable
witnesses, the insular governor and the health commissioner, who
have been at Washington the past summer with tales of woe. In
June last, Dr. Charles B. Cooper of Honolulu, the health commis-
sioner, made public this statement: "Though annexation was hail-
ed with delight, it has been to us a source of disappointment and
financial loss. All our revenues derived from taxes on imports that
used to go to local benefit are now sent to the Washington treasury,
thereby making our burdens much heavier than formerly. . . .
Besides this, the application of the immigration laws of the United
States has robbed us of the best laborers we could ever have—the
Chinese." Even more authoritative is the statement made last week
by the governor of the islands, George R. Carter:—

The annexation of the islands to the United States has not been
a commercial success so far as the islands are concerned. Since
we have been United States territory we have not made great
progress. One reason for this is because the laws by which we are
governed are not suited to the country. For instance, we have to
obey the United States Land laws, and cannot rent government
land for a period of more than five years at a time. As it takes from
two to four years to raise a crop in our climate we cannot find any-
body who will rent land for such a short period as five years. Thus
we are deprived of a big income from government lands. Since
we have been annexed Congress has never dredged our harbor. It
is filling up, and thus prevents the landing of the largest vessels.
As a result of this our traffic is falling off. We have dredged the
harbor at our own expense since we have been annexed, but unless
it is dredged again we will lose much of our traffic.

Those who opposed this particular annexation may now be for-
given for saying that the Hawaiians got exactly what they wanted.
Although prosperous as an independent republic, they sought an-
nexation in the full legal or constitutional sense. They were even
ready to abandon their system of oriental coolie labor on the plan-
tations in order to become an American territory. And now they
are disappointed and sore and full of complaints because the change
has not resulted as they had anticipated. If they are chagrined
over the material failure of annexation, have we in the United States
any reason for thinking that we have profited by the annexation?
That is the other phase of the question that deserves also to be con-
sidered.

Our answer is that the United States has gained nothing
substantial by the absorption of Hawaii which was not ours with-
out absorption. From the American point of view, the advantage
of controlling Hawaii lay largely in military considerations. By
reason of its location in the Pacific, the archipelago presented at-
tractions as a naval base, which, in the hands of another power,
might have been inimical to our interests. But in order to monop-
olize those advantages our country did not need to make Hawaii
American territory. Have we not monopolized all the advantages
inherent in Cuba as a naval base without annexing that island? By
treaty Cuba has granted to the United States several harbors for
use as naval or coaling stations, and no European power can gain
a similar foothold there. The same course could have been pur-
sued with Hawaii which was already independent. In fact, the
old Hawaiian government had long since ceded to the United States
the exclusive use of Pearl Harbor, the only sheltered water on the
coast of the islands available for such uses.

The United States government for many years, moreover, had
maintained a substantial protectorate over Hawaii, as against the
possible earth-hunger of other powers, under a principle not dis-
similar to the Monroe doctrine. The conditions, in short, were
fairly complete for settling the Hawaiian question on the basis of
continued Hawaiian independence supported by a moral influence
emanating from this country like that which now encompasses
Cuba and makes her as safe from foreign predatory raids as any
small state in the world. The continuation of the reciprocity
policy, which had been in force for some years between Hawaii
and the United States, was all that was needed to perpetuate the
commercial prosperity of the Hawaiian planters and people. Such
was the policy which this newspaper advocated in dealing with
those islands even before the Spanish war, and which six years
of unsatisfactory experience with the annexation policy has visibly
strengthened. In its main lines, this was the later Cuban policy.

The republican statesmanship in the Hawaiian case has not
been wise, neither our lot nor that of the Hawaiians has been mat-
terially improved. Nor can it be convincingly urged that the only
error made was in not placing Hawaii in the same status as Porto
Rico and the Philippines. Both those dependencies have their
grievous commercial troubles, and it is certain that in making Ha-
waii a colony outside the constitution the natural conflict between
the spirit of a republic and the spirit of an empire would simply
have been intensified.

**A PROMINENT PUBLISHER EN-
DORSES CHAMBERLAIN'S
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Mr Leon C Streeter, proprietor of
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Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has al-
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pleasing rapidity under its influence.
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Hawaii

"I wonder what it is," said the family
man, "that makes landlords and jan-
itors dislike to have small children in
flats." "The small children, I guess,
repelled the savage bachelor—Philadel-
phia Public Ledger.

**ATTEMPTED STRIKE
ON GARDEN ISLE**

A week ago yesterday there was an
attempted strike on the part of the
Japanese cane cutters at McBryde plan-
tation on Kauai. They were to receive
a couple of cents more per ton than the
men at Waiwala compromised for, and
yet they were not satisfied. The cutters
managed to get the mill hands to join
them, but Manager Stodart got around
that by putting Chinese and Portuguese
in their places, and the mill began
grinding without trouble. The cutters
saw that the strike was liable to be a
failure and tried to compromise by
splitting the difference, but Mr Stodart
refused. The mill hands feared the
loss of their jobs and gave in and
soon the cane cutters followed suit.

**FOR BABY'S SKIN
SCALP AND HAIR****Something for Mothers to Think About**

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an
inherited or early developed tendency to distress-
ing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and
blood, becomes an object of the most tender
solicitude, not only because of its suffering but
because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration
is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness
and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of
mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint
themselves with the best, the purest, and most
effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts
and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching,
irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, so to be followed in the severest
cases by mild doses of CUTICURA Resolvent are all that can be desired for the alle-
viation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-
out worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land.
There absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy
cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften
the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and
soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout
the world. Asst. Depot: R. Towne & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: LEONOW
LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM.
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